

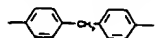
R_1 has one of the meanings of R_2 , or is unsubstituted phenyl, C_1-C_6 alkenyl, benzoyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl, OR_4 , SR_4 and/or by NR_4R_5 , C_7-C_8 alkoxy-carbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, R_3R_4N , morpholino, piperidino, CN , C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, $S(O)_nC_1-C_6$ alkyl, unsubstituted or C_1-C_6 alkyl-substituted $S(O)_nC_1-C_6$ alkyl, $SO_2O-C_1-C_6$ alkyl, $SO_2O-C_7-C_8$ alkyl or $NHCONH_2$, wherein n is 1 or 2.

R_1 and R_2 , if appropriate together with the CO group, form a 5- or 6-membered ring that is unsubstituted or substituted by C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl, OR_4 , SR_4 or by NR_4R_5 and that may additionally be interrupted by O , S , NR_4 and/or by CO and to which one or more benzo radicals may be fused;

R_2 , when x is 1, is C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl- C_1-C_6 alkyl, camphoryl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, anthracyl or phenanthryl, the radicals phenyl, naphthyl, anthracyl and phenanthryl being unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by halogen, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, CN , NO_2 , C_1-C_6 alkyl, OR_4 , $COOR_4$, $-OCO-C_1-C_6$ alkyl, SO_2OR_4 and/or by R_3R_4N , with the proviso that when R_2 is phenyl, 3-chlorophenyl or 4-methylphenyl, R_1 as a methoxy-substituted phenyl ring must contain at least one further substituent on the ring, which substituent is not, however, methoxy or methyl, and with the proviso that no two of the substituents OR_4 form a 1,3-dioxolan ring.

or R_2 , when x is 2, is C_7-C_{12} alkylene, phenylene, naphthylene, 

diphenylene or oxydiphenylene, the radicals phenylene, naphthylene,



diphenylene and oxydiphenylene being unsubstituted or

substituted by C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R_3 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by OH , C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyle, phenylsulfonyle, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyle and/or by C_7-C_8 alkenyl and that may additionally be interrupted by $-O-$;

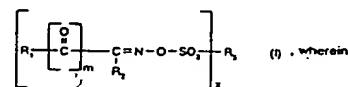
R_4 and R_5 are each independently of the other hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by OH , C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyle, phenylsulfonyle, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyle and/or by C_7-C_8 alkenyl and that may additionally be interrupted by $-O-$, or R_4 and R_5 are phenyl, C_7-C_8 alkenyl, benzoyl, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyle, phenylsulfonyle, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyle, naphthylsulfonyle, anthracylsulfonyle or phenanthrylsulfonyle, or R_4 and R_5 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, form a 5-, 6- or 7-membered ring that may be interrupted by $-O-$ or by $-NR_4-$; and

R_1 is C_1-C_6 alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by OH and/or by C_1-C_6 alkoxy and that may additionally be interrupted by $-O-$.

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1. A photoactivatable composition comprising

- at least one compound that can be crosslinked under the action of an acid and/or
- at least one compound the solubility of which is altered under the action of an acid and
- as photoinitiator, at least one compound of formula I



m is 0 or 1 and x is 1 or 2;

R_1 is phenyl substituted by one or more of the radicals C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, phenyl, OR_4 , SR_4 and/or NR_4R_5 , it being possible for the substituents OR_4 , SR_4 and NR_4R_5 to form 5- or 6-membered rings, via the radicals R_4 , R_5 and/or R_6 with further substituents or with one of the carbon atoms of the phenyl ring, with the proviso that when the phenyl ring is substituted by methoxy at least one further substituent must be present on the ring, or R_1 is naphthyl, anthracyl or phenanthryl, the radicals naphthyl, anthracyl and phenanthryl being unsubstituted or substituted by C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl, OR_4 , SR_4 and/or by NR_4R_5 , it being possible for the substituents OR_4 , SR_4 and NR_4R_5 to form 5- or 6-membered rings, via the radicals R_4 , R_5 and/or R_6 with further substituents or with one of the carbon atoms of the heteroaryl ring.

or R_1 is a heteroaryl radical that is unsubstituted or substituted by C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl, OR_4 , SR_4 and/or by NR_4R_5 , it being possible for the substituents OR_4 , SR_4 and NR_4R_5 to form 5- or 6-membered rings, via the radicals R_4 , R_5 and/or R_6 with further substituents or with one of the carbon atoms of the heteroaryl ring,

with the proviso that R_1 is not unsubstituted thienyl;

R_2 has one of the meanings of R_1 , or is unsubstituted or CN -substituted phenyl, C_7-C_8 alkenyl, benzoyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl, OR_4 , SR_4 and/or by NR_4R_5 , C_7-C_8 alkoxy-carbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, R_3R_4N , morpholino, piperidino, CN , C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, $S(O)_nC_1-C_6$ alkyl, unsubstituted or C_1-C_6 alkyl-substituted $S(O)_nC_1-C_6$ alkyl, $SO_2O-C_1-C_6$ alkyl or $NHCONH_2$, wherein n is 1 or 2; or R_2 and R_3 , if appropriate together with the CO group, form a 5- or 6-membered ring that is unsubstituted or substituted by C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl, OR_4 , SR_4 or by NR_4R_5 and that may additionally be interrupted by O , S , NR_4 and/or by CO and to which one or more benzo radicals may be fused;

R_3 , when x is 1, is C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl- C_1-C_6 alkyl, camphoryl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, anthracyl or phenanthryl, the radicals phenyl, naphthyl, anthracyl and phenanthryl being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more of the radicals halogen, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl,

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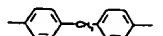


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CN , NO_2 , C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl, OR_4 , $COOR_4$, $-OCO-C_1-C_6$ alkyl, SO_2OR_4 and/or by R_3R_4N .

or R_2 , when x is 2, is C_7-C_{12} alkylene, phenylene, naphthylene, 

diphenylene or oxydiphenylene, the radicals phenylene, naphthylene,



diphenylene and oxydiphenylene being unsubstituted or

substituted by C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R_3 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by phenyl, OH , C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyle, phenylsulfonyle, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyle and/or by C_7-C_8 alkenyl and that may additionally be interrupted by $-O-$, or R_3 is phenyl;

R_4 and R_5 are each independently of the other hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by OH , C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyle, phenylsulfonyle, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyle and/or by C_7-C_8 alkenyl and that may additionally be interrupted by $-O-$, or R_4 and R_5 are phenyl, C_7-C_8 alkenyl, benzoyl, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyle, phenylsulfonyle, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyle, naphthylsulfonyle, anthracylsulfonyle or phenanthrylsulfonyle, or R_4 and R_5 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, form a 5-, 6- or 7-membered ring which may be interrupted by $-O-$ or by $-NR_4-$; and

R_1 is C_1-C_6 alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by OH and/or by C_1-C_6 alkoxy and that may additionally be interrupted by $-O-$.

11. A method of crosslinking compounds that can be crosslinked under the action of an acid, which method comprises adding a compound of formula I according to claim 1 to the above-mentioned compounds and irradiating image-wise or over the whole area with light having a wavelength of 180-600 nm.

12. The use of the composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9 in the preparation of surface coatings, printing inks, printing plates, dental compositions, colour filters, resist materials and as image-recording material.

19. A photoresist for radiation at wavelengths over 390 nm based on oximesulfonates as photosensitive acid donors, the photoresist comprising as oximesulfonate a compound of formula I, Ia or Ib.

23. A chemically amplified positive resist comprising as photosensitive acid donor a compound of formula I, Ia or Ib, especially of formula Ib.

25. The use of compounds of formulae I, Ia and Ib as photosensitive acid donors for radiation at wavelengths over 390 nm in the production of surface coatings, printing inks, printing plates, dental compositions, colour filters, resist materials or image-recording materials, or image-recording materials for recording holographic images.

(12) PATENT ABSTRACT (11) Document No AU-A-70393/96 (19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title	VIDEO DATA RECEIVING APPARATUS, VIDEO DATA TRANSMITTING APPARATUS, AND BROADCASTING SYSTEM		
(51) ¹ International Patent Classification(s)	HO4M 007/173	HO4M 001/00	HO4J 003/26
HO4M 007/30	HO4M 007/58		
(21) Application No.	70393/96		
(22) Application Date	24/10/96		
(30) Priority Data			
(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country	
7-82144	30/10/95	JP JAPAN	
(43) Publication Date	08/03/97		
(71) Applicant(s)	SONY CORPORATION		
(72) Inventor(s)	KANEHISA		
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(57)			

A video data receiving apparatus displays the program video inserted the CH vide with the desired timing and the desired from based on the demand of viewers. Further, a video data transmitting apparatus transmits the CH data and the program data to display the program video being inserted the CH video with desired form on the receiving apparatus. Still further, a broadcasting system wherein the program video inserted the CH video with the form based on the demand of the viewer are displayed on the receiving side is disclosed.

The timing diagram consists of eight horizontal tracks labeled FIG. 5A through FIG. 5H. The top of the diagram has a time axis with labels: 23:45, 0:00, 0:15, 0:30, 0:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15. Below the time axis, there are several horizontal lines representing different signals. The signals are labeled as follows:

- FIG. 5A:** CMI, PROGRAM A
- FIG. 5B:** CMI, PROGRAM A
- FIG. 5C:** CMI, PROGRAM A
- FIG. 5D:** CMI, PROGRAM A
- FIG. 5E:** CMI, PROGRAM A
- FIG. 5F:** CMI, PROGRAM A
- FIG. 5G:** CMI, PROGRAM A
- FIG. 5H:** CMI, PROGRAM A

The diagram shows the timing of these signals relative to the time axis. The CMI signal is represented by a series of vertical lines, and the PROGRAM A signal is represented by a series of horizontal lines. The timing of these signals is consistent across all eight tracks.

FIG. 5A

FIG. 5B

FIG. 5C

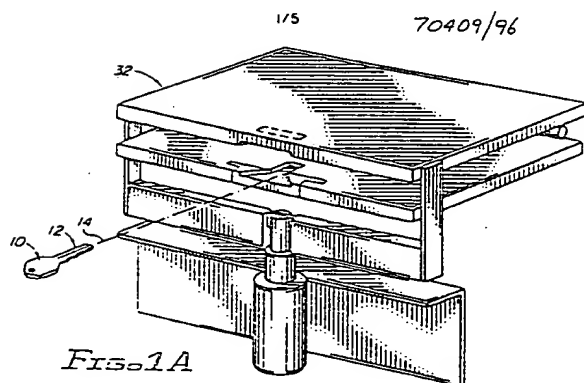
Fig. 5D

FIG. 5E

FIG. 5F

FIG. 5G

FIG. 5H



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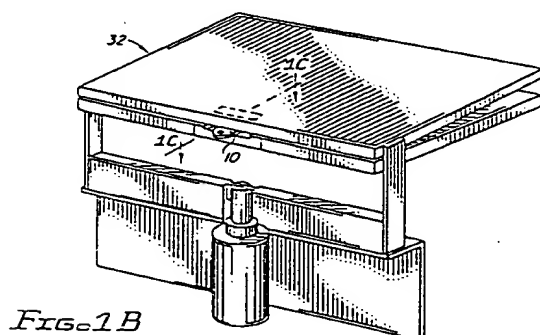


Figure 1B is a line graph showing the percentage of correct responses (Y-axis, 0 to 100) versus the number of trials (X-axis, 1 to 10). The graph shows a sharp increase in performance from trial 1 to trial 2, followed by a gradual decline and then a slight increase towards trial 10. The data points are approximately: Trial 1: 10%, Trial 2: 85%, Trial 3: 75%, Trial 4: 70%, Trial 5: 65%, Trial 6: 60%, Trial 7: 55%, Trial 8: 50%, Trial 9: 45%, Trial 10: 40%.

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(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

- (54) Title
KEY IDENTIFIER METHOD AND APPARATUS
- (51)¹ International Patent Classification(s)
E05B 019/00
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- (21) Application No.: 70409/96 (22) Application Date: 25/10/96
- (30) Priority Data
- (23) Number (32) Date (33) Country
531184 31/10/95 US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- (43) Publication Date: 08/05/97
- (71) Applicant(s)
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An electronic key identifier includes first and second opposing surface segment sensors which can be clamped into engagement with the opposite sides of the blade of an unknown key blank. Each side of the key blade includes collinear surface segments separated by one or more recessed segments. Electrical conductors within the surface segment sensors contact the raised surface segments and discharge electrical energy through the grounded key blade. Appropriate electronic circuitry interfaces the conductor of the surface segment sensor with a computer to generate an electronic image of the two key blade sides. By comparing the electrical image of the unknown key blade with a database of electrical images of known key blades, the unknown key can be identified to allow the operator of a key cutting machine to quickly complete the key identification process.

(12) PATENT ABSTRACT (11) Document No. AU-A-70410/96
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

- (54) Title
FIBER OPTIC RADIATION TRANSMISSION SYSTEM, CONNECTOR SYSTEM FOR AN OPTICAL
FIBER, AND METHODS OF USING SAME
- (51)¹ International Patent Classification(s)
G02B 006/36 G02B 006/26
- (21) Application No.: 70410/96 (22) Application Date: 25/10/96
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551009 31/10/95 US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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Claim 1. A fiber optic system for transmitting radiation from a radiation source, comprising:
a radiation source having a seating surface and associated with a connection port;
an optical fiber having a radiation-transmitting end and a connection end;
a ferrule having a shoulder, said ferrule circumferentially surrounding said optical fiber with the connection end thereof extending beyond the ferrule shoulder such that the connection end of said optical fiber is in optical communication with the radiation source when the shoulder is seated relative to the seating surface of said radiation source; and
a connector including a connecting portion, a biasing component and an open distal end, said connector carrying said ferrule coaxially therein such that the shoulder of said ferrule is accessible through the open distal end, said connector extendable toward the radiation source to bring the shoulder into seated relation with the radiation source and to bring the connecting portion into engaging relation with the connection port, the biasing component of a construction sufficient to provide biasing force sufficient to seat the shoulder relative to the radiation source and the connecting portion of a construction sufficient to engage the connection port.